FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

[illegible]

FACT STATEMENT, ISSUED BY [illegible]

ALBANIA Tirana ATA in English [illegible]

["Demagogical Gain to Cover Up the Aggressive Aims" -- "Zeri" Comments on Carter Visit; and Five Visits to Europe, American Warships Visit Albanian Ports to Demonstrate Peace Will Be Result" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 21 (ATA) -- The summit of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which ended on October 11, issued a statement which is rich in demagogic attempts to mask disarmament and lowering of tensions. It also contains proposals for a "freeze" of nuclear and conventional weapons of the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as their respective aggressive allies, for the dismantling of "present bases" of American and Soviet troops and arsenals in other regions and countries of the world. The countries members also called on Washington and Moscow to withdraw the missiles and other nuclear weapons from them.

The facts show that the two superpowers are engaged in a genuine armaments race to cover up their militaristic and warmongering policy and, in particular, to safeguard their illusions in world rivalry against the rising Peoples Liberation Movement. Part of this scenario are also the statements made by the American President Reagan in his speech at UNO, in the words "about a world with less nuclear arms" etc. Washington and Moscow are increasing their demagogical clamour while intensifying at the same time the production and modernization of the annihilation weapons, and their activity to extend this activity to outer space. Thus, in his speech at UNO, Reagan reiterated that the United States will go ahead with the implementation of their nuclear weapons programme. It is also reported that the latter talks in Geneva, a new type of nuclear missile, "SS-23", is on stand to neutralize the Soviet arsenals. Meanwhile, the latest American talks in Geneva on the mutual reduction of armaments are continuing for more than eight months without reaching any result. Another round of these talks ended on October 21 and the head of Soviet delegation, Karpov, declared to the journalists that "we are in the same positions we were last April" [when the first round started].

ATA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY AT WPC'S INVITATION

ALBANIA Tirana ATA in English [illegible]

[Text] Tirana, October 21 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Italian Peace Council a delegation of the Albanian Committee [illegible] for the Italian Republic on October 21.

ALIA CHAIRS SOMALI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

ALBANIA Tirana ATA in English [illegible]

[Text] Tirana, October 21 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, the president of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, Siad Barre:

"On occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you warm greetings and the friendly Somalian people the best wishes for the all-sided development of the country and their happiness."

[illegible] 23 Oct 85

"PRO-PALESTINIAN ORIENTATION" NOTED BEFORE UNGA

[illegible] Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Today on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organization, the fortieth session is taking over the most important international organization [illegible] in New York. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Polacek reports directly from the session.

This morning's events culminated with a great parade of world statesmen who, for a whole day, the UN Centrum considered how the world organization fulfills its calling after 40 years of existence.

The opening speech of the American President was strongly marked by its pro-Palestinian orientation. The White House staff does not even deny that this speech was meant to influence American and world public opinion in the period before the Geneva summit meeting. But at the same time, the key problems about the limitation of nuclear armaments were set aside in Reagan's speech. When giving a recipe for solving disagreements of conflicts in the world and in the area of human rights, the American President somehow omitted the truly pressing ones which were raised by virtually all participants in the anniversary session, particularly the problem of apartheid in South Africa, the [illegible] action of the rights of the people of Palestine, or respect for Afghanistan's independence.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze delivered a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he stresses that the main task of the day for the United Nations Organization is to defend mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The United States also lacks the will of constructive, [illegible] [illegible] disarmament measures, to the transfer of human resources to truly creative aims, to the renewal of understanding and respect, dialogue, and accords.

MEETING OF WESTERN LEADERS NAMED "SIGNIFICANT"

[illegible] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] A meeting of the highest representatives of six Western countries -- the United States, FRG, Britain, Italy, Japan, and Canada -- took place in New York. A traditional participant, France, is missing however; the Elysee Palace declined the official invitation of the White House. So far the agencies have not given any information about the meeting, and as the last one the representatives refused to answer any questions from journalists, with a while of course. Agencies comment that the American President, it seems, wanted to secure the agreement of his partners by calling the meeting before the talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The British press thinks that everything which preceded the summit meeting in New York reflects divisions in the Western camp. It recalls that President Mitterrand did not come, Belgium and Holland complain that they were excluded from participation, and Britain [illegible] is arriving at the meeting still angry about the behavior of the United States in the Achille Lauro affair.

IMPORTANCE OF HARMEL FACT STATEMENT NOTED

[illegible] Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] [illegible] Helsinki considers the significance of the statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states which was published yesterday to be at the close of the meeting.

11, 23 Oct 81

[Begin Vasiljev recording] The results show that it has not been possible to achieve a decisive change in the utilization intensity of fixed assets. This is shown by the amount of time for which fixed assets are utilized in industry, where the shift coefficient has fallen, and the utilization of mechanized workplaces has diminished. The same applies to the use of construction machinery. In this context, our committee discussed the problem whether or not here we have relatively sufficient manpower in Slovakia, while in the other part new and modern production facilities are not being used owing to a labor shortage. [end recording]

[Vilcek] Councillors pointed out both good points and shortcomings in internal trade, as well. The situation in this sphere has improved considerably. The sale of industrial goods has increased, as has the standard of marketing, services, and consumer protection. There remain, however, shortcomings in the accessibility of certain basic goods. Councillor Petronela Vlasovicova called for an improvement in supplies of meat and meat products in rural areas. She pointed out the need to speed up the innovation process in meat and dairy products. She called for better quality in certain food products, and also better quality manufactured goods.

Councillor Jan Lukac praised the state's provision of health care, its care for pensioners, and highlighted the government's peace efforts.

After the concluding speech by Premier Peter Colotka, in which he promised that the government would be guided by the valuable comments of the councillors in its further work, the Slovak National Council adopted a resolution. The resolution states that the government of the Slovak SR has implemented the aims set out by the 14th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress in the further development of our socialist society. The Slovak National Council stresses in its resolution the need to achieve a general change in intensification of production, in particular by applying science and technology more rapidly, and by strengthening international socialist economic integration. After approving the report on the republic's activity since the last meeting in June of this year, the 18th session of the Slovak National Council ended.

FEDERAL PRICE OFFICE ANNOUNCES PRICE CHANGES

Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Oct 81 p 1

["V"-signed report: "Information of the Federal Price Office"]

[Text] Prague -- The Federal Price Office announces that, within the framework of its jurisdiction, it has carried out small changes in the retail prices of some types of industrial merchandise effective 21 October 1981.

Retail prices are being reduced for designated groups of knitwear and clothing from synthetic materials for children, electronic pocket calculators, eyeglass frames, and products made of synthetic furs. In the interest of improving the balance between supply and demand and reducing price supports from the state budget, the prices of a limited range of products, most of which are nonessential, are being increased. The price increases concern, for example, 4-liter barrels, cars, bowling dishes, flower pots, tube tires for bicycles, certain plastic-chemical products (film, photographic paper), and jewelry products made of rolled gold.

The adjustments of retail prices represent a reduction of the overall price level by several tens of millions of korunas.

11. [illegible]

HONECKER WILL TRAVEL TO HUNGARY [illegible]

[illegible] East Berlin ADN international service in German 1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will arrive in the Hungarian People's Republic on 29 October 1985 for a friendly visit at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP.

GDR'S ARBATOV DISCUSSES TIES WITH LEADERS

Meets Willi Stoph

[illegible] East Berlin Television Service in German 1630 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU, Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alfred Neumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee discussed economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in Berlin today.

Meets Willi Stoph

[illegible] East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Today, in Berlin, Premier Willi Stoph and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the USSR which encompasses a broad spectrum of affairs. A key area in this regard has been the realization of the long-term program of cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and production, which extends until the year 2000.

Willi Stoph praised the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at eliminating the danger of the nuclear annihilation of mankind caused by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation, and point to realistic ways of ending the arms race, and toward reaching detente. In this spirit the GDR will work with all its might to implement the decisions reached in Sofia by the Warsaw Pact countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOETTING'S VISIT TO US

[illegible] East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] UN/New York, 24 Oct (ADN) -- On October 23 in New York the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and Austria was praised by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Austrian Chancellor, Fred Sinowatz. During a friendly meeting during the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, the two politicians noted that cooperation between their states has developed very well. Chancellor Sinowatz viewed the initiative by the SED and the SPD for the creation of chemical weapons-free zones in Europe as a positive step.

At a meeting with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, both sides expressed the firm intention to further deepen their friendly relations. Foreign Minister Chissano spoke about the efforts of this country to establish peace and security in southern Africa, and thanked the GDR for its help. Gerald Goetting emphasized the GDR's readiness to continue supporting Mozambique to the best of its abilities.

RADIO REPORT: REAGAN, SHEVARDNADZE ON SPEECHES

LD2141923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] I expect the Geneva meeting to bring a new beginning in American-Soviet relations, said Ronald Reagan at the United Nations General Assembly. The American President gave his speech at the festive session held on the 40th anniversary of the world organization, where the permanent members of the Security Council and representatives of groups of several countries spoke, including Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Reagan touched on 3 main topics: He evaluated the 4 decades of the United Nations, dealt with the questions of Soviet-American relations, and put forward proposals from which he expects to solve the regional problems and improve relations with the Soviet Union. The vision of the Charter is still valid, the President said, and then he mentioned some of the successes and failures of the world organization. He said that the United States contributes effectively to the maintenance of peace. Reagan included here the Camp David Accords, the support given to Pakistan, the aid given to the Salvadoran counterrevolutionaries, and the invasion of Grenada.

In connection with the Geneva summit, the President called for peaceful solutions to the differences and said that the causes of mistrust must be explored. Not waiting until 19 November, Reagan immediately tried to list the factors which are hindering Soviet-American relations. According to him, the cause of the mistrust is Soviet violation of a number of earlier agreements. At the same time the American President admitted that the latest proposals by the Soviet side contain seeds which must be cultivated and expressed hope that progress will be made.

The United States wants to discuss at Geneva the relations between offensive and defensive weapons systems, including the types of progress which would serve the interest of a more secure world by giving a greater role to defense, said Reagan. On this occasion the President did not mention by name his space warfare plan but tried to argue that only this sort of defensive system would guarantee the avoidance of a nuclear conflict. In the concluding part of his speech Reagan put forward what were described as significant proposals for the solution of various regional problems.

Avoiding such hotbeds of tension as the Middle East, the President named exclusively those developing countries where the Soviet Union has some sort of interest and then, describing these links as confrontation or conflict situations, he proposed a three-stage solution. Within this framework, negotiations would begin inside Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua. After they begin, the United States and the Soviet Union would also join the dialogue. Finally, in his words, with generous American help these countries could also participate in the benefits of international economic relations.

Following Ronald Reagan's speech, the representatives of various permanent members of the Security Council mounted the rostrum of the world organization.

Shevardnadze, the Soviet delegation's leader conveyed Mikhail Gorbachev's message, in which the general secretary of the CPSU urged joint efforts to avoid a nuclear catastrophe and practical steps to prevent the militarization of outer space. In his statement Shevardnadze first evaluated the significance of the United Nations, pointing out that the organization contributes to that which was paramount: the avoidance of a new world war.

TI. 25 Oct 85

The foreign minister went on to repeat all the proposals which could serve the cutting of the arms race and a reduction of the danger of war. Gheorghiu-Dej expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit will succeed in reaching an agreement in principle on all three topics that are the subject of the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

In the second part of the jubilee session, the leading officials of the world organization will give speeches.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOSONCZY'S US VISIT

Attends Reagan Reception

LD241224 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 24 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczy, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, attended a Wednesday night (23 October) reception given by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honour of the heads of state and government and delegation leaders participating in the 40th [jubilee] (as received) session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Meets GDR, Cuban leaders

LD242147 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 24 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczy, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, currently in New York attending the [40th] jubilee General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and related anniversary events, met Tae Yong-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Hungarian UN mission Wednesday afternoon [23 October].

Cordial comradely discussions were held on bilateral relations and international issues, including the peaceful unification of Korea.

Following this Pal Losonczy met Indian Prime Minister Gandhi also at the Hungarian UN mission. They held talks, in a cordial atmosphere, on topical international issues and expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November will have a favourable impact on the international situation.

The discussions concerned major topics regarding the two countries' relations and possibilities for further development.

Late in the afternoon the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council attended a reception given by Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in honour of the heads of state and government participating in the festive commemoration of the General Assembly.

Pal Losonczy then attended the dinner that Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister [of India], hosted for several heads of state and government present at the session.

On Thursday the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council is to participate in the festive session on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization at the UN headquarters.

The task, however, is not a simple quantitative doubling but of new qualities, not for the sake of production in itself, but for the sake of increasing the people's welfare, for the benefit of man. It is absolutely necessary to point this out because the demand for a firm and strong social policy and much more attention directed toward this area than before represent the focal point. Without the activization of the currently highly regarded "human factor," it is indeed impossible to realize the desirable advance, and it is hardly an accident that the further development of the political system as well as the tasks of ideological work are weighted to starting from these premises.

Because of their extent, depth, and complexity, the tasks awaiting solution test the party, the leading force of the society, with greater requirements than ever before and dictate new approaches in its practice. The proposed changes in the party rules are meant to promote this. The essence of these changes is to widen democratism within the party while simultaneously increasing responsibility of party members.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CULTURAL FORUM

AU241244 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Oct 85 p 11

[Report on speech by Miroslav Valek, Slovak SP minister of culture, at the meeting of European Cultural Forum in Budapest on 23 Oct]

[Text] Miroslav Valek, the head of the CSSR delegation, spoke with concern about the rising increase in tension in our world recently and that the danger of confrontation has become stronger. "This fills us with apprehension as it does every man of good will." Speaking about the importance of culture, he pointed out that it cannot prevent destruction by itself but it can be a means in avoiding the danger of destruction and can promote the protection of human life and the strengthening of mutual understanding among nations.

In his address, the CSSR delegation head took a position in favor of expanding the exchange of cultural values. He stressed that ideological differences should not be allowed to hinder the expression of good will in this respect.

Speaking about the universal character of culture, he concluded that it has common sources, all nations have contributed to the development of European culture and its further development should be the task and special endeavor of all the nations in Europe.

Then the CSSR delegate objected to the fact that certain delegates had expressed opinions meant to be final and in connection with that, he urged self-restraint and patience.

He stressed that, while the CSSR takes a position in favor of increasing the exchange of cultural values, it also urges a determined struggle against all forms of racial incitement and hatred among European nations.

He recalled that the CSSR -- as one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act -- pledges to assert the spirit of Helsinki. The CSSR delegation had come to the Budapest cultural forum to promote the success of the conference with multilateral and good discussion of all the issues on the agenda.

11. In the MS

PEOPLE'S ARMY CONCLUDES PROPAGANDA SESSION

AU1101[illegible] Budapest [illegible] in Hungarian 10 Oct 81 [illegible]

[MTI report: "Conference of the Political Collaborators of the People's Army"]

[Text] A (-day agitation, propaganda, and general education conference with the participation of the party and political workers active in leading posts in the People's Army concluded in the Cultural Center of the Hungarian People's Army. At the conference, Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, gave a lecture entitled: "The Decisions of the MSZMP 12th Congress and the Program for the Further Construction of Socialism," and Army General Istvan Olah, defense minister, gave a lecture on several issues concerning current situation and further development of the Hungarian People's Army. The participants discussed in section meetings the current issues and long-term tasks of agitation, propaganda, and general education work.

GENSCH, CZECH SECRETARY, ON YOUTH ORGANIZATION

AU1142Z Budapest [illegible] in Hungarian 10 Oct 81 [illegible]

[Text] Kurt Gensch, deputy secretary general of the SZOT, and Ludi Carkan, secretary-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Youth Commission, in October received the CSR YSU delegation led by Gaurtanl Antik, first secretary of the YSU Central Council, which is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the KISZ Central Committee.

During its visit the delegation had talks with a discussion group of the KISZ Central Committee led by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, it met the heads of the National Peace Council and the MTDSZ and visited an agricultural cooperative in Szirmay.

The representatives of the two youth organizations signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation for the period 1981-85, according to which the two youth organizations will pay great attention to the fact that the youth of both countries will contribute to the realization of the CPSU Comprehensive Program, promote the expansion of relations between the academies and universities of both countries and the exchange of experiences by scientific youth clubs; mutually participate in each other's cultural and art festivals; expand, according to the possibilities, the exchange of young people's tourist groups; increase support in order to expand relations between young people from sister countries and sister towns; and organize annual friendship trains according to the agreement between the tourist agencies of youth and the pioneers' organizations of both countries.

CZECH: MPLAKS ON LOCAL COUNCILS ANNIVERSARY

LD2123Zh Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Speech by Lajos Lelnegg, Hungarian deputy premier, at festive session to commemorate 10th anniversary of establishment of local councils and the council system in Pest County Hall on 22 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Third Council Act was created by the National Assembly in 1971 to fulfill what the statements of the 10th MSZMP Congress resolution in respect to councils.

TI. 25 Oct 81

The fundamental principle of the act has been that state administrative tasks affecting citizens should belong under the purview of the local councils. This has been gradually achieved. According to the act the central directives of the councils has strengthened and control has been given a larger role. Combining the control direction and an increase in citizens' demands on the councils necessitated modification of the act in 1981.

On the occasion of this anniversary commemoration it is appropriate also to speak about some of the features of the new election system. Elections take place not only one way in local and national politics. Our social progress can as well as in the future depends primarily on an increase in the prowess.

We know that councils in many places are struggling with grievous problems, but it must be seen clearly that the role of the councils' share from the citizens further does not simply depend on an administrative decision but on the deeper capacity of our economy -- the concrete results of this. We expect that the new financial and regulation system for councils, which is to become effective soon, will help to establish even in these economically difficult times, a better line of command with government and will create better conditions for more effective economic operation.

It is important that councils carry out an even more open-minded citizens' service than the one they are implementing now. This is true in the case of the preparation and acceptance of the regional development conceptions, as these often talked here or, rather, argued about. The social debate about the preparation of settlement conceptions was characterized by general agreement. In the end, when it is time for implementation, the number of opponents is beginning to multiply. Despite the fact that no change whatsoever has taken place in the air or function of the regional development contribution since the preparation. It is therefore justified to assume that one day or this is the experience in some places -- that several of our councils did not take proper care in the preparation. The aim remains that in the future people who are well prepared and who really consider public administration and the service of the citizens as a vocation should work in councils. It is still the case that not a larger but a better prepared and qualified operator should be created nationwide and should be gradually replenished.

TRADING IN SECONDHAND GOODS INCREASES

[27]1944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1430 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Summary] In recent years, after a new decree came into force, the number of traders dealing in secondhand items and the amount of secondhand goods offered for sale have grown. Ivan Gerid, economic director of the Commercial Unit Enterprise, speaks about this on Budapest radio:

At the moment, in the enterprise stores, we have several tons of gold and jewelry, and the proportion of jewelry has been growing significantly in total turnover. This means that people want to make up for the real or assumed decline in their income. The growth of turnover far exceeded the planned. It is a pertinent, it went up by over 20 percent. The citizens are offering everything now, the quality of the items they are offering, however, is getting worse and worse. For example the value of clothing items in the trade turnover has grown only by 7 to 8 percent while the amount handled has grown by 30-35 percent. There is no question of exploiting people, the enterprise works with fixed profit here and it does not benefit the low profit items if these items are turned over fastest, then are still within 7 to 10 days.

USE OF ROBOTS INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD251844 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- The production and introduction of robots into production is considered of prime importance in Hungary. At present 70 robots are operative in the country. It is planned that 600 will work by the end of the decade and 1,000 to 1,500 by 1990. Experts calculations indicate that [the introduction of] robots is very economic, their rate of return is about three years. In addition, robots represent high technological level, which has a favourable influence on the whole industry.

Hungarian enterprises in charge of robot development have bought licenses from capitalist firms, and adopted or further developed them. The Ikarus works of Szegszard, for instance, produces assembly manipulators under know-hows bought from Bosch of the FRG, the Csepel works of specialized machinery and the Japanese Daido-Steel. However, robots are produced in small series, due to the limited possibilities in production and utilization many companies have developed prototypes, while others produced 10 pieces series for internal use and export to socialist countries. The only company which produces robots in larger numbers, to handle tubes for colour television sets, is the Microelectrotechnical Company. Its robots are exported mainly to the Soviet Union.

The country's need of hard currency also constitutes a great problem in purchasing high-capacity robots. The embargo policy of western countries exerts an unfavorable influence on this field, too. However, the cooperation of the socialist countries has started to expand, with abundant reserves. The resolution of the last year's CMEA summit on the cooperation of member states in the automation of production will probably give an impetus to development. The first results are palpable. The agricultural engineering company of Kecskemet has already put a Polish welding robot into operation. A delegation of the German Democratic Republic has recently conducted talks in Hungary on the delivery of agricultural engineering robots to Hungary.

The relation of Kecskemet agricultural engineering enterprise of Ujvar and the Austrian-Hungarian UZK firm was a good example for cooperation with capitalist companies. The Hungarian firm bought the first welding robot for the production of spare parts for combines four years ago. After a while the Hungarian party started to supply spare parts to Austrian robots. This year Kecskemet has bought the know-how and sales license in Eastern Europe for the Austrian robot. In their production cooperation the Hungarian enterprise manufactures mechanical spare parts and the Austrian partner produces control and microelectronical parts. This year five robots are to be produced jointly and production will grow to [illegible] annual 50 in 1990.

Study of the experience in the use of robots at twenty Hungarian enterprises showed an increase in quality and that there was no waste products in practice. Workers' feelings are ambiguous, robots are popular on the one hand, but due to high technological level, aversion to robots is also experienced. The majority of enterprises buy the robot, and the rate of utilization is not always satisfactory. Raba Waggon and machine works is an exception, as the welding robot of Swedish make works in four shifts every day. According to the findings of the study, devoted technical staff can considerably promote the case of robots.

The coming 15 years will be an important period of the spreading of robots in Hungary. The automation of production and the comprehensive use of robots in production is to be the most important programme of the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). The planned introduction of 600 robots by 1990 is to result in a qualitative change. Naturally beside the introduction of new technology, a change in attitude is also required in many work places. The recently established Hungarian Society of Robot Technology is aimed at promoting the development.

MARUTHY MEETS WITH ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD2240322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Ethiopia's party and state leader held discussions with Deputy Premier Lazslo Maruthy, who is in Addis Ababa to attend the first session of the Hungarian-Ethiopian mixed committee for trade and cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields. Mengistu Haile-Mariam and Lazslo Maruthy reaffirmed the intentions of the 2 countries to further expand political and economic ties. At the session of the Hungarian-Ethiopian mixed committee the Ethiopian negotiating partners said that among the most important goals was to increase food production, organize the supply of drinking water, and improve the energy supply.

URBAN SIGNS TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL IN GREECE

For Athens media coverage of the transportation protocol signed in Athens between Transportation Minister Lajos Urban and Greek Transport and Communications Minister Tasvitis Papadimitriou, see the Greece section of the 25 October Western Europe Daily Report.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN BUSINESS TIES -- Cairo, October 22 (MTI) -- Three Hungarian companies -- Agrobet, Hydroexport, Hungarovaseed -- participated in the Cairo exhibition of agriculture, soil amelioration and packaging technique this year. Their 100 square metres display area was inspected by Deputy Prime Minister Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security. The exhibition resulted in a cooperation agreement between Hungary's "Hydroexport" -- hydrological export contractors partnership, and Cairo's "Tersaana" hydrological engineering factory on the joint production and sale of Hungarian steel-structured water towers in Egypt. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 22 Oct 85] [illegible]

FINNISH TRADE TALKS -- The present level and prospects of economic cooperation between the GDR and Finland was discussed today by Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil and Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine and other Finnish economic experts. The Finnish side showed great interest in the development of mutually advantageous business relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 22 Oct 85] [illegible]

REACTION TO REAGAN'S SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"Lack of Understanding" Noted

LD241731 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[From "World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wilczek and Andrzej Walaszek]

[Excerpts] [Walaszek] Today the United Nations Organization celebrates its 40th anniversary. On 24 October 1945 the UN Charter came into force. But in spite of reports from New York attention is primarily devoted not to the anniversary but to Ronald Reagan's speech. In less than a month before the meeting of CPSU and U.S. leaders in Geneva, the speech is being carefully analyzed, because it is considered to be a public presentation of a view which the U.S. President will express when he is seated across the table from Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Wilczek] Unfortunately, one cannot say that the speech is a good prognosis for the Geneva talks. The line of thinking of the American leader is astonishing. The fact that Ronald Reagan has been an extreme anticommunist from the beginning is generally known, but here the lack of understanding of modern world processes is truly surprising. The president forgets about several million dead in Cambodia, and atrocities which ended not because of U.S. help, but even because of Soviet help, but because of Vietnamese help. He forgets about the bloody dictatorship of Somoza, supported by the Americans, stopped by the Nicaraguans themselves. He forgets about the national liberation struggle of the Angolans who decided to put an end to Portuguese colonialism. The fact that in the states mentioned by the President power was taken by decidedly anti-U.S. governments, is sufficient.

It seems that for the Soviet Union, the crisis for success in the Geneva talks lies in convincing the radical regimes that the United States does not like to change their attitude toward the White House.

[Walaszek] We have not received many comments on the President's speech. Due to time differences we are into the late evening here, although in New York it is early afternoon. But even in the comments we have gotten, one can feel surprise and disappointment, especially because the speech coincides with the statement by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, published in Sofia. The statement includes the long list of proposals for improvement of the international climate. In Ronald Reagan's speech nothing indicates such an improvement.

Speech as "Propaganda Rhetoric"

LD241949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] President Ronald Reagan today spoke at the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. Here is dispatch from New York by Stanislaw Berezowski: Despite his assurances of his desire to improve relations with the USSR, President Reagan mostly busied himself with a sharp criticism of its policy, made propagandistic and unrealistic demands of the USSR, and pushed matters of arms limitations into the background. Under the name of a great initiative, the U.S. President's speech presented demands described here as not serious -- namely for the USSR's participation in dismantling the Governments of Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nicaragua. On the other hand, arms limitations, felt to be a key issue by the majority of the UN members, including American allies, was treated trumpedly, mainly as a stratagem for advertising the idea of antimissile weapons in space.

[illegible] 25 Oct 85

WARSAW PACT MEETING COMMENTARY SEEN AS OPTIMISTIC

[Editorial] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Commentary by Andrzej Walicki]

[Text] Many commentators have already spoken on the subject of the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and were struck by the optimistic tone of the final communique, which fundamentally disarms pessimistic statements recently propagated in the West about the allegedly unavoidable arms race in the world.

The Sofia document gives priority to positive, well-balanced proposals that are compatible with the interests of all nations. It is an appeal for reason and mutual restraint, and a belief in the possibility of improving international relations and saving mankind from an atomic disaster and star wars. Its optimistic tone is therefore in that. It is based on an analysis of the current situation, and on those elements of the situation that can lead to a policy of detente among states of different social systems. There are no half-statements here.

The Warsaw Pact states have come forward with concrete proposals: a reduction of superpower atomic arsenals, a reduction of military capacity in Europe, and an agreement on a total ban on offensive space weapons. This is compatible with the principles of detente contained in the Helsinki Final Act, with the principles of the UN Charter, and with the logic and vital needs of mankind.

Furthermore, the socialist countries have expressed in Sofia a deep conviction that a positive turn in the inter-world situation is not only possible, but also practicable. This is the most optimistic statement.

TEXT OF POLISH-MILITARY MEETING, OTHER TOPICS

[Editorial] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Report by correspondent Tadeusz Kawka on Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban's 31 October news conference for Polish journalists; stress not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] At the outset of today's conference Minister Jerzy Urban spoke about the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Jerzy Milewski.

"[Urban] I wish to make the following statement on this topic. On 21 October the President of the United States received Jerzy Milewski and presented himself as the chairman of the so-called Solidarity Coordinating Office Abroad. In his statement on the meeting, the President unfolded a specific and well-known evaluation of the situation in Poland, thus undermining the social mandate given to the electorate in the Sejm and continuing the practice of setting political conditions. The analysis of this statement indicates that it was needed exclusively by the U.S. administration to enable them to justify further maintenance of the restrictions against Poland which have done so much harm to the Polish nation. The content of the statement proves the existence of a stubborn refusal to accept the true situation in Poland. Groundless and arrogant undermining of the electoral act is highly unfriendly and insulting to the Polish nation whose overwhelming majority expressed itself in the Sejm elections of 13 October. It also constitutes an intervention in the internal affairs of the Polish state and is a conscious act aimed at worsening the already poor relations between Poland and the United States."

Next, answering the question of when one might expect the amnesty, the spokesman said, inter alia:

"[Urban] Legislation is not the only possible way. On the initiative of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], the subject of persons imprisoned for crimes committed based on noncriminal motives was discussed by PRON Chairman Jan Dobraczynski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Czeslaw Kiszczak. In the light of this conversation one can expect a PRON initiative to resolve the humanitarian questions linked with a considerable majority of those imprisoned for noncriminal offenses. The election results indicate a high degree of stability has been achieved in Poland and that the strength of the state has increased, since the state is made strong through the support of its citizens. A strong state can be magnanimous and it is not necessary to apply an amnesty law.

"At the same time, let those who violate the law know that we are treating the post-electoral period as a test. If the enemies of our political system who break the law draw the conclusions from this change in the internal situation as demonstrated by the results of the elections and the participation in them, the newly elected Sejm will, at the right time, perhaps think about the amnesty and its scope."

Here is the answer to my question as to whether it is true that Lech Walesa has paid 960,000 into the account for the restoration of the Panorama Raclawicka [epic battle painting]:

[Urban] The list of private donations is long but it does not contain the name of Lech Walesa. In spite of his public promise to transfer 960,000 to the Panorama Raclawicka account, Mr Walesa has not given a penny to the Panorama, even though this supposed donation has been printed in the Polish and foreign press."

A lot of attention was devoted during today's conference to economic issues. The government press spokesman spoke among other things about the fiscal and market situation this year.

"[Urban] We envisage that the prices will go up by 14 to 15 percent. That is 1 or 2 points higher than planned for this year, but wages this year have increased by 18 to 19 percent in relation to last year. This is how we see the annual increase in wages, even though the year is not over yet, the planned increase in wages was 12 to 13 percent, and therefore it is 5 to 7 points higher than planned. As you can see, the growth of wages is greater than the growth of prices although this does not have an economic justification as the increase planned in the CPN [Central Annual Plan] of the industrial output of 4 percent has not yet been achieved. Production has increased by 2.7 percent."

The next issue concerned the rationing of sugar. A decision can be expected in the near future. If a decision is made to abolish sugar coupons, then its price will increase to maintain the market balance, as the demand for sugar is very high. Here are the prospects for abolishing meat rationing:

"[Urban] This is a much more distant prospect. We do not plan to abolish meat rationing this year; this is not possible. Actions are being taken, however, to make it possible to make such a decision in the coming year or in 2 years' time. Three fundamental directions are being considered as to what to do. First, to make the livestock for slaughter contract purchasing more flexible so that the farmers can sell, for instance, only a part of an animal going for slaughter. Second, the introduction of an experiment in a few voivodships of free trade in meat, meaning a farmer can sell meat on a free market. Third, increase meat production by better use of meat not used up by restaurants and canteens."

I also asked for a comment on reports that procurement points were not accepting contracted potatoes.

"[Urban] These reports are not true or perhaps certain events are incorrectly interpreted. It is simply not true. However, in view of many institutions and work enterprises relinquishing the receipt of deliveries of potatoes for winter -- this concerns 40,000 tons of previously ordered potatoes which are being given up -- the Peasants' Self-Aid Cooperatives Union is offering many farmers a modification of the contractual agreements with a view to transferring potato deliveries to the spring of 1982, with the farmers receiving appropriate additional payments for storing the potatoes over the winter.

"Also, tighter quality controls are applied in the procurement of consumable potatoes in connection with occurrences of potato blight. Potatoes that are badly prepared and which do not meet required standards and conditions arising from the contractual agreements are not accepted from producers, simply in order to protect the consumers. This probably makes some potato producers, who are somewhat used to everything then being being accepted irrespective of quality, think that procurement is being refused altogether."

During the conference the government spokesman also reported that talks regarding the future of our motor industry were continuing with car firms from France, Italy, and Japan.

TRIBUNE HOLDS POST-ELECTION PRESS CONFERENCE

AU241211 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Oct 81 p 4

["Transcript" of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban press conference for foreign correspondents in Warsaw on 19 October]

[Excerpts] Kevin Mason, BBC: Are the authorities satisfied with the present results of the Sejm election or did they expect better results?

Urban: We are more satisfied with the election results. I commented on them at length in your presence on the evening of 19 October, election day.

Renata Marsch, DPA: Who were the civilians who attacked with clubs a procession of young people who were leaving a church in Nowa Huta last Sunday [11 October]? What is the legal justification for civilians to do that?

Urban: No one attacked anyone. The civilians belonged to order-keeping forces composed of voluntary militiamen and social aktivs. They did not possess militia clubs, they had some other clubs.

Their task was to restore public order in the streets. As you know, political demonstrations must be approved in advance, but the Nowa Huta demonstration had no approval. Since no demonstrations at all are allowed on election days and no permits for them are issued, the legal justification for restoring order was there. If I may put it in such nonlegal language.

Dominique Gautrand, AFP: Have you any detailed data on the Roman-Catholic clergy's participation in the Sejm elections? How many Roman Catholic bishops voted and who are they?

Urban: Individual clergymen went to the polling stations, but I have no intention of listing their names.

After all, if these people wanted to make public their voting they would have done so by now. If they do not want to do so it is not my business to tell you who they are. I do not wish to become an informer.

Robert Strybel, the Polonia press: Could you tell us the rough cost of the elections, including television publicity and the fact that workers were diverted from production to attend election meetings? As for that Nowa Huta demonstration, you said that the order-keeping forces were composed of voluntary militiamen and social activs. Does this mean that these forces did not include regular militiamen in mufti?

Urban: I am unable to say that these forces did not include regular militiamen in civilian clothes, because everyone knows that regular militiamen wear such clothes. The persons involved in restoring public order as members of organized groups were social activs who volunteered to keep public order on election day. Some of these activs are members of the Volunteer Reserve of Citizens Militia, which is a large organization and plays an order-keeping role in Poland.

I am unable to tell you how much the Sejm elections cost because, as I have already said, it is impossible to calculate the comprehensive costs of elections. As for the costs of the organization of polling as such -- the printing of voting cards and so on and so forth -- I will present them to you as soon as they are compiled.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Do you think that Poland will one day succeed in reaching a decent, average level of election attendance in a socialist country amounting to 99 percent? Will this happen in Poland?

Urban: I do not know, but I do not expect that this will happen as long as I vote in elections.

Robert Strybel: You have rejected, denied, and made light of the suggestion that electors might have been frightened or threatened had they not voted. A few days ago your former chief Rakowski publicly declared on television that some electors voted in order not to be harassed for not voting and that in this way they would play it safe. Do you agree with this? If so, who were these electors?

Urban: There is a difference between Vice Premier Rakowski's analytical reasoning and the charges that our people were being frightened and threatened. Mr Rakowski said that some voters would vote because they would be drawn to the example of other people in their communities. We take the view that all human conduct is social conduct. What the sociologists call social pressure, which induces people to do various things, has nothing to do with trying to frighten anyone. Mr Rakowski analyzed election psychology.

Gaili Gallister, ANSA: Yesterday Vice Premier Rakowski said that the bishops' neutrality during elections means that the Catholic Church does not want to interfere in politics. On the other hand, Mr Urban said not so long ago that good elections results were achieved despite the Catholic Church's stand. What is the government's official position on this?

Urban: I see no contradiction between these two statements. I express here the government's official position, and what Mr Rakowski says is even more official. However, before I am able to comment on Mr Rakowski's statement I would have to have it from him or actually hear it. Still, I see no contradiction between what Mr Rakowski is supposed to have said and what I have said here. What he did was to restate what the Catholic Church regards as its position and what I did was to say that the elections results are good, despite the Catholic Church's very unhelpful position.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CHAF'S ZYTOMAYR IN SOFIA

AU242010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 24/10/1985 -- While attending the work of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, met with Nikolay Tyshkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in the Bulgarian capital, on Wednesday (23 October).

The two heads of government examined questions related to the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in various domains, exchanged views on the measures for its further development and deepening to successfully fulfill the socio-economic tasks of Romania and the Soviet Union.

The talk proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREAT BRITAIN'S LORD WILSON

AU182000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/10/1985 -- On October 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Lord Wilson, former British prime minister, who pays a visit to Romania accompanied by a party of parliamentarians and businessmen.

On the occasion, reference was made to the two countries' fine relationship, as well as to the existing possibilities to further expand it.

The wish was expressed to boost Romania's and Great Britain's cooperation bilaterally and internationally.

Emphasis was placed on the need for all peoples to step up efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to remove and consolidate the policy of detente, peace and understanding among nations.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly chairman, Vasile Pungan, foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

Andrei Meets Lord Wilson

AU182007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1985 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei had an interview on October 18, with Lord Wilson, former British prime minister, who visits Romania with a group of parliamentarians and businessmen. Bilateral relations as well as international questions were discussed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING OMANI ENVOY

AU242000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest,AGERPRES 24/10/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Salih Ismail Suweid, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Bucharest, on a farewell call, at the end of his mission to Romania. A talk was held on the occasion which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ROMANIA

ROMANIA RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU241824 Bucharest ACEPRES in English 1750 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, ACEPRES 24/10/1985 -- October 24, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, who paid a visit to Romania during the eleventh Bucharest International Trade Fair [TIB].

They discussed aspects of the Romanian-Cuban economic collaboration, the possibilities to develop and diversify the economic relations between Romania and Cuba, their setting on stable, long-term basis. The current TIB edition was considered to be a fine opportunity to identify new ways and modalities to expand bilateral economic ties on mutually advantageous terms.

UN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN BUCHAREST (UCAR)

AU241949 Bucharest ACEPRES in English 1930 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, ACEPRES 24/10/1985 -- On the United Nations day -- October 24, its fortieth foundation anniversary this year, a ceremony took place in the United Nations Square in Bucharest during which the United Nations flag was hoisted by a group of young Pioneers.

Dumitru Dascalu, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest City People's Council, and Noel Eichhorn, interim director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest, residing representative of the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] in Romania, spoke about the significance of the event.

Executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the association for the United Nations of the Socialist Republic of Romania, representatives of the association of youth and students of Romania for the United Nations and of the Romanian association for international law and international relations, a large audience attended.

On the United Nations day and the celebration of 40 years since the UN foundation, Noel Eichhorn, director a.i. of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Romania, gave a reception Thursday, October 24.

Executive representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of mass and public organizations as well as heads of international institutions headquartered in Romania participated.

Also participating were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania and members of the diplomatic corps.

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN UN SPEECH, W. AID ACTIONS

LD241200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1801 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's address to the United Nations has, as expected, predominantly been devoted to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Although qualifying the differences between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as deep and abiding, President Reagan stated the hope that his meeting with Soviet party leader Gorbachev in Geneva in November would mark a fresh start in the relationship of the two nations.

Reagan indicated that the U.S. would in Geneva consider possibilities for a radical and even reduction of the large nuclear arms arsenals.

He said that the Soviet proposals related to the numerical strength of arms were being carefully studied.

U.S. President Reagan welcomed the Soviet leadership's interest in a reduction of offensive strategic forces, but, at the same time, ardently defended defensive weapons, which has been taken as a clear message that he does not intend to abandon the so-called "star wars" space research project.

Reagan accused the Soviet Union of interfering -- directly or through its allies -- in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua. Proposing that peaceful solutions to the situations in the five countries be reached in stages through talks, Reagan said that the U.S. would continue assisting "democratic resistance forces" until such solutions were reached.

Meeting of Western Leaders

LD242229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 24 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met in New York this afternoon with the leaders of Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Canada, and Italy in an effort to secure the Western allies' stronger support pending his meeting with Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva in November.

At the Western summit, which was incomplete since not attended by French President Francois Mitterrand, President Reagan informed the allies about what he would put forth at the Geneva meeting with Gorbachev, and what he wanted and expected of that meeting. Reagan would like it to be obvious in Geneva that he has the Western allies' firm support for his controversial "star wars" space research project.

Reagan said something more about his approach to the Geneva summit also in his address to the U.N. General Assembly today, letting Moscow clearly know that disarmament could not be the only or the chief topic on the summit agenda, but that other questions, too, had to be discussed, including those less pleasant for the Soviet side.

Yl. 25 Oct 85

Reagan Letter to Gorbachev

LD242054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2047 GMT 24 Oct 85

["Reagan's Letter to Gorbachev -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Washington, October 24 (TANJUG) -- President Reagan wrote to Mikhail Gorbachev about his leader's "regional peace initiatives" in his address at the U.N., but has not yet received any reply from Moscow, it was learned from official circles here.

In his "initiative" set out at the U.N., the White House head concentrated on the following five points: Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua. What these have in the Middle East. It casts the eye that Reagan listed only these regional conflicts which, in Washington's evaluation, are hampering the most directly relations between the two superpowers.[sentence as received]

In initial comments on Reagan's speech before the U.N. today, it is being pointed out in Washington that the U.S. Government is evidently waiting in anticipation of the moment to further spread the range of topics for the Reagan-Gorbachev dialogue in addition to those by which the White House would try to shore-up Gorbachev's signature in the field of disarmament.

While addressing the U.N. today, Reagan made known his wish that discussions the problem of human rights in Geneva.

MOSCOW "OBSERVERS" LIKE SOFIA, CERETA STANDS

LD241722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- The peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented during his visit to Sofia, have become an integral part of the Warsaw Pact's political platform, it is pointed out in the first commentaries from Moscow. Besides these peace initiatives, the proposals which the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries went from August to 1985 still remain in force.

Compared to the Prague Declaration, TANJUG's Moscow correspondent reports, the Sofia summit is simultaneously addressing both Moscow and Washington, demanding from them to freeze their nuclear arsenals, stop all experiments in new, particularly space weapons, and not to increase their armies on national and foreign territories.

Observers in Moscow link this with the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, who should reach agreement on these [word indistinct] questions as a starting point toward overcoming critical relations between the two superpowers.

VLAHOVIC MEETS SENEGALESE, NICARAGUAN PRESIDENTS

LD241331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Vlahovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today met with Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal. In a long and cordial conversation, Diouf expressed respect for the policy of Yugoslavia and stressed that Senegal and Yugoslavia are two friendly countries whose relations are built on mutual trust.

Yugoslavia enters the next five-year period with an economic stagnation still not overcome and with disarrangements in the process of social reproduction. In these circumstances, the country's development will be burdened with a low level of social accumulation and high foreign debt.

Assembly delegates also asked for a more specific answer as to whether the next five years will be a period of stabilization or development. In view of a planned reduction in the country's foreign debt from 20.1 billion dollars in 1985 to 18.7 billion by the end of 1990. The government was also asked what percentage of Yugoslavia's social product should in future be allocated for debt payments.

The government has already offered solution for the controversial issue -- orientation towards common development programmes. It proposed obligatory determination of the common development policy in fuels and energy, strategic raw materials, basic agricultural products, transport, foreign economic relations, science and technology.

The government is to submit to the assembly a revised draft plan by the end of this month, so that it may be discussed and adopted in November. A resolution on Yugoslavia's social and economic development in 1986, making up a part of the medium-term development plan, is also to be passed by the assembly by the end of the year.

TRADE UNION COUNCILS CRITICIZE NEW WAGE PROGRAM

AU301237 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, September -- According to the assessment of the advisory councils of the Republican Council of the Slovene Trade Union federation, the draft theses of the LCY Central Committee on Ideopolitical Questions of the Implementation of the Constitutional Position of Workers in Decisionmaking and Controlling Income and Social Reproduction Funds correctly strive for a fuller and quicker implementation of the unified economic position of workers determined by the Constitution and for a realization of the principle, "equal personal income for equal work and equal work results." But it proposes solutions whose consequence would be to pull further away from this goal.

Members of the said advisory councils think that workers should earn their personal income on the basis of unified criteria fixed for the whole country (allowing for some differences between the republics and provinces), independent of the revenue earned on the market. A part of the personal income rewarding past labor should be earned by participating in the "remainder of income."

The part of the income rewarding past labor is set as a very small quantity, as against the general efforts of society to increase the share of this part in the overall personal income fund and in the personal income of individual workers. It is asserted that this solution is also not in conformity with the Law on Expanded Reproduction and that [illegible].

The draft positions are also criticized because the proposals they offer are professionally disputable, since they do not take into account the differences in labor productivity, technological equipment, and between associated labor organizations, which means that the solutions proposed -- as the Trade Union advisory councils assess in general -- would be disincentives.

It is particularly mentioned that the situation in the field of distribution cannot be assessed on the basis of a Yugoslav average, because great differences exist both among associated labor organizations and among the republics and provinces. It is stressed in this connection that the good results achieved by some associated labor organizations and communities show that it is not necessary to change the present distribution system, but to complement it and to consistently implement it.

SAWP MUST ATTEMPT SELF-MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 85]

[Text] Uzice, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Marjan Korin, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Federal Conference, taking part in the work of the electoral municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance in Uzice today, stressed that the Socialist Alliance should resolutely oppose the existing tendencies of ousting self-management to "a subordinate, and very often dead, track." Such ousting of self-management, Korin said, is nothing but an attempt to oust the Socialist Alliance and its activity, along with self-management, onto this subordinate track.

Today we must widen the self-management front not in principle, not in phrase, not in declaration, but in concrete terms, in a local community, in residents' associations, all the way up to a different type of work and a more qualitative way of reaching decisions in the Yugoslav Assembly.

Political circumstances in Yugoslavia demand that we should increase activity and refresh and enrich the slogan of brotherhood and unity. Dr Korin stressed. This slogan should be given a more contemporary and fuller content; it should be fed on everything which can provide strong support for the victory we should reach in the years ahead. In this situation, what is needed is that we consolidate brotherhood and unity and build greater understanding between all Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Through this we should prove -- and we are ready and capable to do it -- that the power of Yugoslavia, all of its nations and nationalities, is precisely in this unity and brotherhood to overcome problems and thereby prove the value of socialist self-management overall other historically known social relations. This advantage of self-management should be proved through political development, economic development, and through tackling all other problems in society.

Dr Korin stressed that the Socialist Alliance should not accept what is happening in some collectives in some areas of Yugoslavia. They are quick to justify their own low rate of industrial productivity and low productivity with the fact that there is no law or systematic solution, or by using some other excuse based on a lack in the system. At the same time, other collectives in other areas of Yugoslavia and in the same production are achieving good results, moving forward, struggling, seeking solutions, and not expecting a solution donated through the system.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES MARKET FUNCTIONING

[Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 85]

[Text] The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today discussed the functioning of the integral Yugoslav market. It was decided, among other things, that the causes of disruptions should be eliminated by developing socialist self-managing social relations as a whole, by changes in the behavior of political and economic factors, and by economic policy measures.

11. 23 Oct 85

The conclusions adopted by the Chamber stress that federal laws on economic relations with foreign countries and on the banking system should be passed as soon as possible. In the course of the debate on the political system, which is underway, certain system-related legislation which will stimulate closed markets should be analyzed and changed. Yugoslavia's medium-term development plan is of great importance for the functioning of the Yugoslav integral market, while particularly important is the plan's joint strategy for the development of the energy industry, raw material output, transport, and agroindustrial complex as well as an efficient system of directing and coordinating economic development. The Chamber also holds the view that measures should be taken aimed at making a better use of the large industrial complexes such as the electric power industry, the railways, and the post office.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today also adopted conclusions concerning the material position in the energy industry. In accordance with the conclusions, the Chamber has obliged the federal Government to take appropriate measures to implement the price policy in the coal and electric power industry and the measures which will facilitate a speedier gradual elimination of regional disparities. It is envisaged that coal and electricity prices will rise faster than those of industrial products.

The IPRT Assembly Committee for the Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces also met today. Delegates were informed that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has not given its consent to four laws relating to the policy of the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and provinces, because the Federal Executive Council has not offered specific proposals as to how to tackle the problem of Serbia's relative lagging behind. The Federal Executive Council is expected to submit proposals to the IPRT Assembly in connection with Serbia's objections.

According to what was heard today at the session of the IPRT Assembly's Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the republics and provinces have adhered to their earlier position, which reflects their main objections to the draft law on the servicing of their reciprocal foreign current debts in the country. While Slovenia, Montenegro, and Kosovo approve the proposed provisions in the law, Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Vojvodina are not pleased with them and have come up with different proposals.

REPORT ON POLITICAL SYSTEM SHOWS DEFICIENCIES

AU1123] Belgrade TANJUG ARHIV in Serbo-Croatian 0w 2211, 23 Oct 85 [illegible]

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary: "Discussion of the Political System: Review and Approach"]

[Excerpts] In the last days of September, the Federal Council for Problems of the Socialist System will discuss a concluding document, "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System." In this way, the work initiated by the LCY Central Committee is practically drawing to a close. Its intention was to objectively ascertain, through an analysis in depth, and to propose a direction for the further development of the political system. A commission of the Federal Social Council, headed by Josip Vrhovec, member of the IPRT Presidency, prepared a closing document on a synthesis of eight papers.

The first discussions of the concluding document have already been carried out. In these discussions, the concluding document has been supported and on this occasion very differing assessments, even opposing ones, have been voiced. Some insist on partial work, and others are satisfied with what has been proposed.

Such a course of the discussion about the political system could be expected. The very beginning of the discussion indicated that opinions will not be unanimous on all the questions brought up. There were some people who energetically advocated changes, and most radical changes at that, while others considered the very word "change" heresy. However, it is certain that the view which exclusively says that nothing is right and that everything must be changed is not well-meaning and cannot contribute to a quicker solving of difficulties which face our society. Likewise, it is not valid to assert that everything is in order with the political system and that difficulties have arisen only because not all the things that are legally regulated and written down have been implemented.

Twenty-seven constitutional amendments have been proposed. This is a lot for some people, and little or not enough for others. It must be said, however, that amendments to the Associated Labor Law and other regulations are also expected. The quantity of the changes is certainly significant, but it is also certain that their quality is rather more important. It seems that one tends to forget the fact that normative changes cannot by themselves change a given situation in society.

Let us also remark that the first discussions of the "Critical Analysis" document have referred to the links with the long-term economic stabilization program. It is stressed that both documents should be treated in the same way and that neither should be given priority over the other. This confirmed the correctness of those who asserted that that work connected with changes in the political system should have been started when work on the economic stabilization program was begun.

Under our conditions, the place and the role of the subjective forces -- the LC, the SAWP, the Trade Unions, the Youth Federation -- and their also their activities, are of extraordinary importance. The shortcoming of the "Critical Analysis" is probably chiefly in that it does not deal sufficiently with this. It seems that without it, any changes that are proposed, regardless of their quantity and quality, will not seriously improve our social and economic situation.

LOLIC, LC MOUTED STRONG ROLE OF MEDIA

LD2212244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the great majority of the mass media, despite vacillations and omissions, the established program orientation is being implemented regarding socioeconomic and political questions. In spite of this, greater results could be demanded and expected from the press. Such demands are not the result from somebody's malicious will, as is sometimes said; they are a justifiable form of support which helps these social means to act as a force of socialism, which will only strengthen their power, role, and influence.

This, in short, was the essence of today's several hours-long talks between executive secretaries of the presidiums of central and provincial LC committees and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In fact this was an exchange of views on some topical trends in the public information media. The main objective of the exchange was to tackle the problems through joint action by the LC's and editorial staffs.

Ekrem Arifi [not further identified] said among other things that events in Kosovo are often presented in a scandalous and sensational light. The case of the Writers' Society of Kosovo and an open letter by some of the writers who wrote in Serbo-Croatian, cases which were supported by some right-wing forces in the Writers' Society of Serbia and elsewhere, as well as the echo they had in the media, represent an aggressive method which presented the LC's and society with a fait accompli.

No conclusions were reached today but such exchange of views was judged to have been extremely useful, bearing in mind that such topics should be also discussed in editorial offices.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD170854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pristina, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Kosovo Assembly's three chambers were informed at a session convened today on the combat readiness of territorial defense, its associated problems and difficulties, and the directions and main points of its development. Major-General Alija Muhadziri, commander of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo's Territorial Defense, stressed that intensive work has been carried out the past several years on seeking the best solutions for the overall organization and strengthening of all sections of territorial defense. This includes the moral, political and security consolidation, the supply of material and technical equipment, specialized military training, and training mobilization. In order to achieve the desired results in the field of strengthening and consolidating the moral and political situation at headquarters and at commands and units, it is necessary to develop more intensive political activity of all subjective forces in the home territories of unit members. Muhadziri stressed that the activity of the provincial and municipal headquarters and unit commands had primarily focused on realizing combat training and education plans, while it had been insisted that all deficiencies be corrected. Integration between territorial defense organs and security bodies in the field has been fully realized in the areas of security and protection, which has made it possible to sort things out with those members of territorial defense who do not share the LCY's thinking.

Counterrevolutionary events and the continuation of the internal enemy's aggression and perfidious activity emanating from positions of Albanian nationalism, as well as pressures on the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, had and still have, according to Muhadziri, a strong reflection in all trends of building the territorial defense's combat readiness. This calls for a continual re-examination of the moral, political, and security suitability of each individual in territorial defense. Ideological and political differentiation in this section of the combat mechanism has been carried out but, Muhadziri added, members of territorial defense have not yet become active factors in the stabilization of the political situation in their areas. Their active participation in all actions aimed at curbing hostile activity, opportunistic behavior, and creating conditions for a speedier overcoming of weaknesses has not yet been felt. Maj-Gen Muhadziri also stressed that the territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has developed comprehensive cooperation with the territorial defense headquarters of other socialist republics, in particular with the headquarters of the Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This cooperation has found particular expression in joint education and training, preparing and ordering territory [as received] for the needs of an all-people's defense war and in building and integrating the logistics and security system of territorial defense.